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Spanish steamship *Buenos Aires*, for Ponce, P. R., via South American ports, August 12, with 51 passengers from this port and 45 in transit, and 122 crew.

British steamship *Santona*, for Port Arthur, August 12, with 26 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

British steamship *Senator*, for New Orleans, via Belize, August 13, with 41 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

American steamship *Finance*, for New York, August 15, with 60 crew and 94 passengers.

German steamship *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, for New York, via Santa Marta, with 99 crew and 31 passengers from this port, and 4 in transit.

Norwegian steamship *Nordpol*, for a port in the United States, via Cartagena, August 17, with 27 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Egda*, for Port Tampa, August 18, with 23 crew and no passengers; holds and living quarters fumigated.

During a stay of twenty-one days at the wharf in the entrance of the canal nearly half the crew of the steamship *Santona* suffered from malarial fever. After discharging, the vessel was detained forty-eight hours in the open bay to observe 4 cases of fever, and during this time they were under my care and treatment. These cases all proved to be malaria of the intermittent type, and the vessel, after thorough fumigation with sulphur and a search for breeding places for mosquitoes, was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Port Arthur, Tex. The crews of vessels of this class during such a long stay in port indulge in alcoholic stimulants to excess and consume quantities of unripe fruit, and in consequence suffer severely from gastritis and enteritis when attacked by malaria.

It is now three months since the last case of yellow fever was reported, and one month since the last case of smallpox.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended August 18, 1906. Present officially estimated population not obtainable; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
Aug. 12	Appomattox	New Orleans	47	0	0	0
15	Origen	do	23	0	0	0
16	Fort Gaines	Mobile	24	0	0	0
16	Katie	do	24	0	0	0

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Peru.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, July 29 and August 4, as follows:

Week ended July 28, 1906. Chilean steamship *Limari* was dispatched on the 27th for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total

personnel of 194, of whom 76 cabin passengers and 34 steerage were from this port. The vessel was fumigated and steerage baggage was inspected and passed or disinfected.

No other vessels were dispatched during the week.

The 3 cases previously reported as having occurred in Lima during this month all proved to be genuine cases of plague, and have been officially declared.

The following is from the latest report received from the Director de Salubridad:

Locality.	Cases, July 9.	New.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining, July 22.
Lima	1	3	0	1	3
Trujillo	0	3	0	3	0
Paíta	4	8	4	3	5
Mollendo.....	0	4	0	4	0

Week ended August 4. British steamship *California* was dispatched on the 4th for Ancon, with general cargo, and a total personnel of 205, of whom 15 new members of crew, 64 cabin and 22 steerage passengers were from this port. The vessel was fumigated and baggage of steerage passengers inspected and passed, or disinfected.

During the week 2 new cases of plague were reported in Lima—one on July 30 and the other on the first instant.

No bills of health from Chilean ports have been received since last report:

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Cholera in Manila and the provinces—Cholera on steamship Churruca at quarantine—Inspection of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, July 19 and 20, as follows:

Week ended July 7, 1906. Quarantinable disease reported for the city of Manila as follows:

Cholera.—145 cases, 132 deaths.

The work of the bureau of health is greatly hampered by the propaganda that is being made by the Filipino and Spanish press against the isolation of the sick, the consequence of which is that cases of cholera are not very frequently discovered until after death. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how much relief can be expected in the local cholera situation for some time to come. The weather conditions during July and August are most favorable for its propagation and spread.

During the week vessels bound for United States ports were cleared as follows:

On July 2 the British steamship *Changsha*, with 73 crew and 2 passengers, en route from Yokohama to Zamboanga, was granted a supplemental bill of health under the usual outgoing quarantine restrictions.

On July 3 the American schooner *W. H. Talbot*, with 12 crew, was granted a bill of health to Port Townsend via United States Naval Station, Olongapo.

On July 5 the British steamship *Wray Castle*, with 43 crew, en route from Kobe to Boston and New York, was granted a supple-